Cape Verde - WASH and Land Management for Investment Project Survey

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Overview

Identification

COUNTRY
Cape Verde

EVALUATION TITLE
WASH and Land Management for Investment Project Survey

EVALUATION TYPE
Independent Evaluation

ID NUMBER
DDI-MCC-CPV-NIS-WATSAN-2011-v01.2

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Anonymized dataset for public distribution

Overview

ABSTRACT
The overall objective of this survey is to collect relevant information on water, sanitation and hygiene sectors in Praia, hinterlands of Santiago and Sal Islands. Specifically, the survey collects information on: The socio-demographic characteristics of the household; determine the levels of expenditure and revenues of households ; information on the characteristics of water supply systems ; information on the behaviors regarding water storage ; data on the treatment of drinking water and disposal of feces ; water borne illnesses ; exposure to information on sanitation conveyed by the media ; community participation in health-related activities ; property rights ; real estate registration ; land-ownership conflicts.

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	MCC Sector	

KEYWORDS
Cabo Verde, WASH, Water

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
Praia, Hinterland of Santiago Island and Sal Island. Specific Municipalities Include: Tarrafal, Santa Catarina, Sao Salvador Mundo, Santa Cruz, Sao Miguel, Sao Lourenco dos Orgaos, Sao Domingos, Ribeira Grande Santiago, Praia, Sal.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics - Cape Verde	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Review of Metadata
National Institute of Statistics - Cape Verde			Produce Metadata

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2014-02

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 1.1 (March 2014)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-MCC-CPV-NIS-WATSAN-2011-v01.2

MCC Compact and Program

COMPACT OR THRESHOLD
Cape Verde II

PROGRAM
THIS IS A NON-EVALUATION SURVEY The objective of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project (WASH Project) is to install a financially sound, transparent and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cape Verdean households and firms by 1) reforming national policy and regulatory institutions, 2) transforming inefficient utilities into autonomous corporate entities operating on a commercial basis and 3) improving the quality and reach of infrastructure in the sector. The WASH Project is comprised of three activities and six sub-activities as described below.

MCC SECTOR
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

PROGRAM LOGIC
The data associated with this study were used to calculate baseline and target information for Annex III of the Compact. Some of these data may be used in future evaluations of both the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene and Land Management Projects. The objective of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project is to establish a financially sound, transparent and accountable institutional basis for the delivery of water and sanitation services to Cape Verdean households and firms. The outcomes of the Project activities include: (a) institutions and 8 procedures required for the regulation of corporatized utilities providing water and sanitation services and operating according to commercial principles; (b) the establishment and operation of commercially oriented water utilities; (c) improved cost-effectiveness of services; and (d) improved extent, quality and reliability of services provided.

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sampling method is randomly probabilistic, and is set in two stages: In stage one, the primary sampling units are selected , in stage two, households are selected using the 2010 Census Dataset.

The number of households to be drawn per EA took into account that there is no new enumeration of households before the survey. The sampling has involved two selection stages: the first stage focused on the EAs and the second degree is the draw of households. 19 enumeration areas, were selected and within which 20 households have to be selected. Thus, the number of households to be drawn is increased by 9% to outdo the potential loss of households due to the selection of vacant households and of households that have not been located.Interviewers are requested to solely interview pre-selected households. Exchanges of households are not allowed to prevent bias, even for non-respondent households.

In conclusion, the sample selection process has not incorporated a plan for addressing non-response,but took into account this eventuality increasing the sample size.

Response Rate

Based on the number of households surveyed (1311) and the planned (1520) number of households, the overall rate of response is 94.3%. It is 93.3% in urban area and 97.4% in rural area. This rate was obtained as a ratio between the total number of completed interviews and the number of households to be surveyed. Data collection showed that among the 1.520 households that were planned for the survey, 1.390 households should be interviewed, the other households were vacant, uninhabitable buildings, etc. Meanwhile, 1.311 households were surveyed.

Weighting

While the sample is approximately self-weighting within each domain, it is not so across the different domains. It is therefore necessary to calculate appropriate weights, which can be applied to each household during the data processing, before tables are created. These weights need to take account of the selection probabilities at the two stages. The weight also take account of the effects of two other things that happen in the field: any differences in the size of the EA, as revealed through the listing of the households, and any non-response (e.g. refusals or non-contacts) that occurs on the survey.

The calculation of this weighting factor can be illustrated for the EA 411005 selected in urban Sal. The sample design allows for the selection of 19 x 20 = 380 households in that domain . The census 2010 has estimated the total urban households in Sal as 6296. The EA 411005, had 157 households in 2010 (no new listing of household was done before the survey).

In the EA 411005 of Sal, the selection probabilities were calculated as follows: First selection probability at the first stage is therefore :P1= 19x20/6296.
Second selection probability at the second stage: P2=157/157 . Third selection probability of households responding successfully :P3=18/20.

The weighting factor is then calculated by multiplying together the inverses of these ratios. This is: Hh_weight = WT 1 x WT 2 x WT 3

Questionnaires

Overview

Questionnaires were developed by MCC. INECV amended and adapted it to the country reality.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle

Questionnaires

Questionnaires were developed by MCC. INECV amended and adapted it to the country reality.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available